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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON PETROLEUM PROBLEMS  
HELD AT BAKU, 11 - 18 MAY 1953

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Other papers were read on the subjects of the basic tasks of petroleum geology in Azerbaydzhan and the tasks of creating a petroleum chemistry industry for the Soviet Union. It was announced that more than 60 reports were to be delivered during the remaining 6 days of the conference. The conference then broke up into sections.

#### FINAL SESSION OF CONFERENCE -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 19 May 53

The All-Union Scientific Conference on Petroleum Problems ended on 18 May 1953. More than 60 reports were heard at the plenary and sectional sessions of the conference.

The report of S. F. Fedorov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, was devoted to a summary of the development and the status of Soviet theory on genesis of petroleum and petroleum deposits.

Doctor of Sciences Sh. F. Mekhtiyev of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR delivered a report on the results of study of the bitumen-bearing characteristics and the petroleum-bearing characteristics of the Mesozoic deposits of Azerbaydzhan.

Candidate in Sciences N. F. Balukhovskiy of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR reported on the results of the study of the petroleum-bearing status of the various regions of the Ukraine. T. N. Dzhumagaliyev, director of the Sector of Geology of the Ural-Emba Branch of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, reported in detail on petroleum-bearing prospects between the Volga and Ural rivers.

A total of 41 reports were heard at sessions of the Section for Chemistry and Petroleum Refining. Academician B. A. Kazanskiy and Doctor of Sciences A. F. Plate delivered an extensive report on the combined method of study of the composition of gasolines and the outlook for its extension to the study of ligroine-kerosene fractions.

Doctors of Sciences N. I. Shuikin, S. S. Novikov, and M. A. Dallin of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and others delivered reports concerning the catalytic reactions of petroleum hydrocarbons in the production of important products for the national economy.

A resolution was passed at the final plenary session of the conference directed toward the solution of the most important tasks in the field of petroleum. In addition, a coordinated plan for the work of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the union republics with respect to petroleum problems during 1954 was confirmed.

#### OTHER REPORTS DELIVERED AT CONFERENCE -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 23 May 53

Soviet petroleum geologists are guided by Academician I. M. Gubkin's theory concerning the genesis of petroleum and the formation of petroleum deposits. However, new discoveries make it possible to enlarge on Gubkin's theory. The report of Prof S. G. Sarkisyan [at the All-Union Scientific Conference on Petroleum Problems in Baku] concerned the results of complex research along these lines carried out by the Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR. This research related to the Ural-Volga petroleum-bearing district.

Original research on the question of the genesis of petroleum and its migration was conducted in the L'vov Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR under the direction of Prof V. B. Porfir'yev.

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Associates of the Institute of Geology imeni I. M. Gubkin of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR, AzNINGRI, and Gipromorneft' (State Institute for the Planning of Offshore Petroleum Operations) delivered reports at the conference concerning work which had been carried out in Azerbaydzhan on the determination of the basic petroleum source beds, the study of bitumens and water found in petroleum source beds, the study of bitumens and water found in petroleum deposits, and the basic types of petroleum deposits in the Azerbaydzhan SSR and the conditions of their formation. Those delivering reports noted that there were a number of problems requiring further work. One of these problems concerned the determination of the source and routes of migration of the petroleum forming the huge deposits in the productive series of Apsheron.

Prof I. I. Potopov of the Institute of Geology of the [Academy of Sciences] Azerbaydzhan SSR delivered a report containing a historical geological analysis of the Apsheron petroleum-bearing district. This report stressed the similarity between the geological conditions of the offshore petroleum deposits and the old deposits of the Apsheron Peninsula.

A series of reports were devoted to prospects of finding petroleum gas in new districts. Scientists of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR set forth the results of surveys in the region between the Ural and Volga rivers and in the Ural River region. Another report on this subject concerned the eastern regions of the Ukraine. Other reports on the same subject were delivered by Candidate in Sciences V. P. Kutsev concerning the important work of the Northern Caucasus Complex Expedition of the Academy of Sciences USSR and its Dagestan Affiliate and by A. V. Solov'yev concerning the surveys of the Sakhalin Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR. A. I. Krinari's report concerned the petroleum geology of the Tatarskaya ASSR. A report on all the research on the existence of petroleum gas in the Mesozoic deposits of Azerbaydzhan being conducted in the Institute of Geology of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR and in AzNINGRI was given by V. E. Khain. These reports indicated that the resources of the USSR include vast hidden reserves of petroleum and gas.

The participation of the most prominent scientists in the field of refining and the chemistry of petroleum at the conference made it possible to consider a series of important problems. These problems included the study of the composition of petroleum, the means of the maximum production of light ends from charging stock, and the study of the many types of catalytic conversion of hydrocarbons.

A report by A. V. Topchiyev and a group of associates on the study of the group composition and the individual composition of gasoline-kerosene distillates of a series of Soviet petroleum was received with great interest.

The discussions dealing with the problem of the maximum production of light ends from charging stock were especially lively. The reports of M. F. Nagiyev, Active Member of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR, Prof S. R. Serg'yenko, director of the AzNII and others dealt with the scientific bases and methods of the maximum production of light ends from crude petroleum and heavy petroleum fractions, which are most important problems for the petroleum industry. A great deal of work has been accomplished on these problems in the institutes of the republic Academies of Sciences and in the institutes of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. This work has brought the development of the various processes up to the point of introducing them into production.

A great deal of attention was paid to the problem of catalytic conversion of hydrocarbons at the convention. A. D. Petrov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, presented new facts of interest from a theoretical viewpoint concerning the mechanism of polymerization. Yu. G. Mamedaliyev, Active Member of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR, reported on the results of research on the process of alkylation.

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A large group of reports were devoted to the problem of increasing the production of motor fuels and lubricating oils and improving the quality of these products. Reports delivered on theoretical research disclosed new means of the synthesis of effective additives for lubricants.

The conference was an important scientific event. It familiarized scientific workers with the most significant achievements of Soviet petroleum science. Moreover, the conference gave the scientists a chance to discuss a series of new and controversial questions. It disclosed, however, that duplication in the work of scientific institutions had not been eliminated.

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